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but she admired nothing. Had she dreamed, perhaps, during that long night of six years more and better things than the realities which unfolded themselves before her eyes?

It is a fact that the persons who have lost their sight, and recovered it through an operation, have shown more pleasure at seeing again their relations, their friends, and their coffee-mills than did Julie D. at seeing for the first time all the objects of which she could have had only a feeble and imperfect idea gained either through the sense of touch or from descriptions given her by others.—H. Boëns, *Revue Scientifique*, Oct. 29, 1892.

ARCHÆOLOGY AND ETHNOLOGY.

Area and Population of European Countries.—M. E. Lavasseur, in a communication to the Academie des Sciences on March 21, 1892, calls attention to the diversity usually to be found in statistics of area and population in standard works of reference. Considering only such high class publications as "*Die Bevölkerung der Erde*," the "*Almanach de Gotha*," and the "*Statesman's Year-Book*," he points out that diversity does not necessarily convict any of error, as the approximation to the exact figures may be arrived at in different ways; that, in fact, absolute agreement in statistics is a sign that they have been copied by one writer from another. In some cases the areas of countries are officially derived from cadastral surveys, which, as a matter of fact, often do not include the whole land and water area of a country, geographers not being agreed as to what water areas should be reckoned along with the land. In other cases official or semi-official measurements are made on large-scale topographical maps, and the degree of approximation must vary with the scale, and with the technical skill of the computer. Some countries are content with measurements or estimates made by individuals, such as those of Strelbitsky and of Perthes' Institute. The calculation of population is still more uncertain, being dependent on census returns (themselves imperfect), calculated to any given intermediate date by estimates derived from registers of births, deaths, immigration and emigration. In a table brought down to the end of 1890 M. Levasseur gives a conspectus of the area, population, and density of population of the countries of Europe, classed in four groups, as follows:

	Inhabitants.	Area, sq. m.	Density per sq. m.
Western Europe.....	87,100,000	352,300	247
Central Europe.....	93,609,000	464,400	200
Southern Europe.....	71,826,000	557,800	130
Eastern Europe.....	98,000,000	2,106,500	47
Northern Europe.....	9,100,000	378,000	23
All Europe.....	359,635,000	3,859,200	93.1

Notes as to the various estimates are appended ; those relating to the German Empire may be cited as an example. The "Bevölkerung der Erde" in 1872 gave the area as 207,816 square miles ; in 1874 as 207,935 ; in 1876 as 207,943 ; in 1878, as in 1880 as 207,883 ; in 1882 as 207,899 ; in 1891 as 207,861 ; while Strelbitsky's measurement is 208,008, and that adopted in the tables from the "Statistisches Jahrbuch für deutsches Reich" for 1891 is 207,929 square miles.—Proceeds. Roy. Geog. Soc., July, 1892.

A Measure of Civilization.—Dr. Lamborn suggests that the proportionate length the artist gives the face or head to the body might be considered a measure of civilization. He finds that the late Spanish artists give $10\frac{1}{2}$ faces to the height. Dürer 10 to 1. Earlier Spanish artists 9 to 1. The measurements of a number of wood cuts of the Fifteenth Century run $5\frac{1}{2}$ to 1 and $6\frac{1}{2}$ to 1. The Mexican images are 4 to 1, $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 1, and 3 to 1. The gold figures of Peru make the head larger than the body. (Lamborn's History of Mexican Art.)